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Introduction to the Principles of Sociology. By GROVE SAMUEL DOW. Waco, Texas: Baylor University Press, 1920. Pp. 505. \$2.75.

The point of view of this textbook is stated in the Preface by the author as follows:

In the past we have had almost as many different conceptions of sociology as there have been sociologists. But gradually there has been evolving a more or less definite idea of what the science really includes, and the time seems ripe for a text that will represent this movement. The author does not look upon sociology as a theoretical analysis of society, nor as a sort of social psychology; neither does he consider it merely the study of some of our social problems. He looks upon sociology as a broader and deeper subject than any of these conceptions of the past, as a subject that comprises in a related fashion these different specific phases.

The plan of the book is to give the student who takes but one course in sociology a general idea of the whole science, and to give to the student who continues the subject a foundation for advanced work. Emphasis is placed upon those subjects that will be of greatest practical value to the student, such as immigration, the race question, the family, poverty, and crime, altho other phases of the science, such as the evolution of institutions and the general principles of social theory, are not neglected.

This conception of the subject-matter to be covered by a first text in sociology corresponds more closely to that of Blackmar and Gillin's *Outlines of Sociology* and of Hayes's *Introduction to the Study of Sociology* than to that of Gidding's *Elements of Sociology*, Ross's *Principles of Sociology*, and Cooley's three works. Indeed, the book by Professor Dow deals much less with theory and more with practical problems than do the texts of Hayes and of Blackmar and Gillin. It is also more elementary than the latter. So limited, in fact, is the discussion of theory that the analysis of social problems is taken up from the standpoint of common sense rather than from sociological generalizations. Therefore, a more accurate title of the book would have been "Introduction to the *Field* of Sociology."

Although little attempt is made to give a fundamental analysis of social problems, the book contains a large amount of information about them. So many fields have been covered that the author has not always included the most recent reports of investigation and research. For example, he states that 1906 was the last year for which divorce statistics are available (p. 183), whereas the 1916 statistics were published in 1919. Although two chapters are devoted to "Crime," no reference is made in the text or bibliography to Healy's significant work, *The Individual*

Delinquent. A few errors in the text were noted by the reviewer, such as 25.1 per cent for 35.1 per cent (p. 47), Bosanquette for Bosanquet (p. 176), Lightenberger for Lichtenberger (p. 205), and Twing for Thwing (p. 176)

E. W. BURGESS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Essentials of Social Psychology. By EMORY S. BOGARDUS, PH.D. Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press, 1920. Pp. 304.

This is the second edition of this book, much enlarged and improved. The author has not attempted to produce an original or critical work, but has rather brought together, with occasional ideas of his own, the leading theories and interpretations which may be grouped under the heading of social psychology. The writing is clear and there is an abundance, at times almost a superabundance, of illustrations, thus making the text available for elementary students. The chapters on invention and leadership appear to the reviewer to be the best in the book. The author combines the planes-and-currents type of social psychology of Ross with the instinct-analysis type of McDougall. In common with all the writings on social and educational psychology which the reviewer has examined, this book makes almost no use in application of the elaborate classification of instincts in the early chapters to the social organization and functioning described in the last part. In fact, several of the last chapters make mention of no instincts whatever. Is it that there is no use for instincts in describing social processes, or is it that our writers of textbooks are too busy writing them and doing administrative and extension work to develop the applications in the concrete?

L. L. BERNARD

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The Evolution of Prohibition in the United States of America. By ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON. Westerville, Ohio: The American Issue Press, 1920. Pp. 384.

The history of more than three hundred years of temperance activity is presented in chronological form. The volume is full of valuable data and reveals the changing social attitude toward the beverage liquor traffic.